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## Aquino Reform Plan For Military Seems To Meet U.S. Goals

By Michael Richardson  
MANILA, Philippines — Corason C. Aquino, the main opposition challenger to Ferdinand E. Marcos in Friday's presidential election, has outlined a program to reform the country's armed forces that is similar to positions advocated by senior U.S. officials.

These officials are worried about the spread of a Communist-led insurgency in the Philippines and by what they see as the failure of the military and the Marcos government to curb its growth.

Mrs. Aquino's stated objectives:

Turning against Marcos is an appealing message for the Philippine middle class. Page 8

which include immediate retirement of overage generals, would appear to meet those objectives.

Mrs. Aquino's plan seems designed to attract support from many Filipino civilians who are critical of alleged abuses of power by members of the security forces and from younger, reform-minded officers and soldiers.

But they represent a direct challenge to the power and interests of long-serving commanders in key positions. Those commanders were appointed by Mr. Marcos, who has been in office since November 1965, and are considered his loyal supporters.

In a policy speech Monday to the Philippine and foreign Chambers of Commerce, Mrs. Aquino said she would restore professionalism and honor to the military.

"The army will be the army of the people and not a private collection of centuries indebted to the president," she said.

"Overseeing generals will be retired and deserving colonels and other high-ranking officers will be promoted to put fresh vigor into the military."

Philippine military sources say that 27 of the 103 generals in active service are over the age of 54, or 30 years of continuous service, which ever comes later.

They include General Fabian Ver, the armed forces chief of staff, and the heads of the four regular services—the army, navy, air force and Philippine Constabulary.

Ver, who has been in the army since 1945, has a combined strength of about 150,000 men.

General Ver was rebuffed late last year by two senior generals, a 52-year-old military man and a civilian were acquired by a special court of investigation in the murder of a 1983. Mrs. Aquino was a principal opposition figure and long-time political rival of Mr. Marcos.

Mrs. Aquino has been careful during the campaign not to blame the armed forces as a whole for the abuses. In a speech in the southern city of Davao on Jan. 16, she said that there was "among many

in the military a sense of shame that an honorable establishment which took so long to nurture within the brief span of Mr. Marcos' regime being transformed into an object of mockery and hatred."

"The soldiers are demoralized," she said, "because the leadership of the military, at the expense of military professionalism, has capitulated to the blandishments of a president who uses the misplaced loyalty of some of the military to perpetuate himself in power."

Last year, in what was seen as a response to U.S. government criticism, Mr. Marcos announced that he had ordered a reorganization of the armed forces. He also stated that he might replace some General Ver before the elections.

But Philippine and foreign military sources say he has not acted on recommendations for change that were given to him by a committee of generals and colonels just before Christmas. The report covered the issue of overage generals whose tenure had been periodically extended by the president.

Mr. Marcos said Saturday that



A demonstrator held a placard Tuesday in Manila showing President Ferdinand E. Marcos giving the sign for the Corason C. Aquino campaign and saying "Tin for K." Page 5

## Israelis Force Landing Of Plane From Libya

### Detain Jet, 12 Aboard For 7 Hours

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli warplanes forced a Libyan executive jet flying over the Mediterranean to land in Israel on Tuesday. But the Israeli Army released the plane after failing to find on board the top Palestinian terrorist they had expected.

"We did not achieve our aim," Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin told the Knesset, the legislature, at an evening session.

The military sources said Israel had reason to believe that one or more top Palestinian terrorist leaders was aboard the plane, which was carrying passengers to meet in Damascus after they attended at a conference of radical Arab and Islamic organizations in the Libyan capital.

Among the Palestinian leaders who attended the Tripoli conference and live in Damascus were Georges Habbash, Ahmed Jibril,



Abdulhadi al-Ahmar

Nayef Hawaneh and Abu Musab. Mr. Nayef, the terrorist leader who is suspected of having planned the Dec. 27 Rome and Vienna airport massacres, is believed to reside in Libya, but maintains offices in Syria.

Israeli planes intercepted the Libyan aircraft off Cyprus and forced it to land at an air field in northern Israel, where it was searched for seven hours.

But the search revealed that the passengers were seven Syrian politicians and two low-ranking Syrian Lebanese militia officials in addition to a three-man crew, Israeli military sources said.

The most senior member of the group was Abdulhadi al-Ahmar, the assistant secretary-general of Syria's ruling Ba'ath Arab Socialist party, the military sources added.

Once Israeli military authorities determined that the terrorist leader or leaders they were looking for were not on board, they allowed the plane and all of its passengers to resume their journey to Damascus.

Senior Israeli officials made an attempt to hide the fact that they considered the operation a failure and something of an embarrassment for Israel's widely respected foreign intelligence organizations.

"There is no question that people are as a failure," said a senior Israeli official. "When you do an exceptional thing like this, even against a terrorist state like Libya, you had better get results, given the political and diplomatic repercussions."

The Israeli Army spokesman refused to name the Palestinian leaders that Israel was seeking when it intercepted the plane. He would say only that the Libyan plane "was supposed to be carrying persons who were involved in planning attacks against Israel."

Throughout the day, before the interception was announced, Israeli Radio had given prominence to a declaration by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir that "the day will come when Israel will catch Abu Nidal."

"Use your imagination," said the senior official when asked to identify Israel's target. "We certainly

aren't going to say who we were going after. Let them all be nervous. It is a long war. There will be more surprises and other successes."

Israeli military sources said the twin-engine Libyan-owned Grumman Goldenrod II jet Tripoli at 9:00 A.M. and was intercepted about two hours later just east of the Cyprus coast, about 120 miles (193 kilometers) from the Israeli coast.

Cypriot air traffic controllers were quoted as saying that they lost track of the Libyan plane flying through their airspace at about 11:15 P.M. Israel time.

Shortly before the loss of contact, the captain of the plane reportedly radioed the Cyprus coast tower, saying that two fighter jets were chasing him and asking for their wings — the international aviation signal for "follow me."

The Libyan executive jet "obeyed instructions and was forced to land at a military air field," in northern Israel, touching down at 11:40 A.M. Israel time, the Israeli Army spokesman said.

It was released to resume its

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Series of Mishaps Have Marked Servicing of Shuttles

By William J. Broad

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida

—A series of accidents, personnel problems, safety violations and low performance ratings has marked the servicing and maintenance of the space shuttles for several months, according to government documents.

The task of taking care of the shuttles and preparing them for launching at the Kennedy Space Center has been performed since 1983 by Lockheed Space Operations Co.

No one has suggested that the history of problems was the cause of the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger on Jan. 28, which killed seven astronauts. Nor have space agency officials investigating the disaster ruled out the management practices of contractors at the Kennedy Space Center as possible causes.

A recent investigation by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, whose report is dated Dec. 13, cited several safety violations and personnel problems in the management of the solid-rocket assembly facility at the Kennedy Space Center, a program that Lockheed oversees.

The document was made available Monday.

The inquiry was started last November after one segment of a solid rocket booster was found to be one of the rocket boosters destined

### ON PAGE 6

Computers recorded problems before the shuttle exploded but there was no time to react.

U.S. space workers wonder when their jobs will return to normal.

to be used on the Challenger's last flight.

Space agency officials say that the damaged segment was replaced after the Nov. 8 accident and not reused.

The damage was done to a segment of the left solid rocket booster. Speculation on a possible cause of the Challenger explosion centers on problems with the right-hand booster.

Another accident occurred last March when a large booster was dropped on the space shuttle Discovery, causing \$200,000 in damage and seriously injuring a worker.

An official NASA inquiry, separate from the November one, found that Lockheed managers had violated several safety guidelines that connected to the March platform accident.

The company, a subsidiary of Lockheed Corp., won the overall contract to manage shuttle operations at the Kennedy Space Center

In September 1983, taking over from Rockwell International Corp. The contract has a potential life of 15 years and could be valued at as much as \$6 billion. In October, NASA will have the option of extending the Lockheed contract or scrapping it in favor of another company.

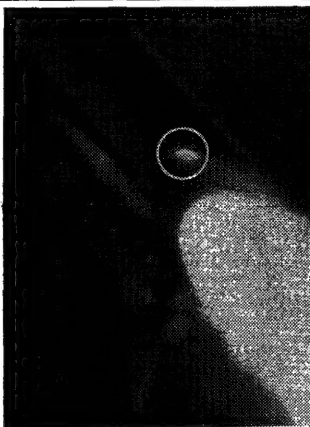
"We think we're doing a good job on the shuttle-processing contract," said John D. Williams, director of public affairs for Lockheed Space Co., in Marietta, Ga. He declined to go into further detail on the overall performance of the company at the Kennedy Space Center.

Lockheed's responsibilities in processing the U.S. fleet of space shuttles include their operation, maintenance, test, inspection, repair, and modification, as well as similar responsibilities for the shuttle's main tank, its solid rocket boosters, and all shuttle ground-support equipment.

In 1983, when Lockheed started managing shuttle processing, there were only four shuttle launches. That number went to five in 1984 and nine in 1985. This year there are to have been 15 shuttle missions.

Last year, Lockheed changed three top officials overseeing shuttle-processing operations after a six-month investigation of management practices, but said the shuttle

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 7)



A NASA photograph showing what is believed to be a flame from the side of one of Challenger's booster rockets.

## Police Defuse Eiffel Tower Time Bomb

The Associated Press

PARIS — Tourists were evacuated from the top of the Eiffel Tower after a bomb was found, officials here Tuesday. The bomb was defused.

The evacuation Monday night followed by 40 minutes an attempt to defuse the bomb. The bomb was found on the Eiffel Tower's second level, about 100 meters above the ground.

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Haitian security forces, armed with old rifles, guard a Christian mission near Pierre-Payen and its supply ship.

## In Haiti, Anger Replaces Fear of Duvalier

By Keith B. Richburg  
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti

Deep anger over widespread unemployment, rampant poverty and the extravagant lifestyle of Jean-Claude Duvalier, Haiti's dictator, has replaced fear in recent days in this country where public protests once were virtually unknown.

After nearly three decades of repression by the Duvalier family, crowds led mostly by youths in their teens or twenties have taken to the streets over the risk of retaliation by the state's security apparatus.

In the tiny village of St. Marc, center of some of the most persistent protests, Haitians interviewed in recent days were unusually outspoken in their criticism of Mr. Duvalier's rule.

"We are suffering," a 29-year-old man said. "There is nothing here. Nothing but unemployment. You are dead if you say here."

He added, echoing a feeling voiced by many in St. Marc: "We will continue until he falls."

The crowd, who declined to be identified, said that previous efforts to force the Regan administration to attract Japanese investment had failed, both at the governmental and industrial levels.

"There are many constraints in Japan which are constitutional, political and commercial in nature," he said. He mentioned a clause in the Japanese constitution that forbids weapons and the use of force.

The United States, he noted, has been particularly interested in Japanese technology with potential military applications in such fields as high-intensity lasers, fiber optics and advanced computers.

He said that funding to West European industry and research institutes that participate in SDI activities substantially exceed 1 percent of the overall U.S. budget for the space defense program, which

power, the situation appeared to have calmed since Friday. Most shops stayed shut Tuesday, shops also closed since Jan. 7 due to protests, have not yet reopened.

The city remains under a tightly enforced state of siege that suspends constitutional guarantees, including the right of assembly.

An opposition leader, the former cabinet minister Hubert de Roncourt, predicted the imminent overthrow of Mr. Duvalier.

"It's no longer a question of if he will go, but when," Mr. de Roncourt said. Political truce urging a general strike Feb. 12-20, aimed at overthrowing Mr. Duvalier, have failed in the capital.

"We want an election," said a man who identified himself only as Charles, 26. "The Americans will come, and we will have stability."

"He's a thief," shouted a 19-year-old man. (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

[On Monday, Mr. Duvalier scoffed at Secretary of State George P. Shultz's call for democratic elections. United Press International reported, quoting Rabin, that Mr. Duvalier told a foreign journalist: "I am president for life. What elections are you talking about?"]

Interviewed in St. Marc illustrated the widespread belief that Mr. Duvalier's days in power are numbered—in months, if not weeks.

Mr. Duvalier's rule has been so unpopular that his supporters have begun to desert him. He has been so unpopular that his supporters have begun to desert him.

There was also a widely voiced sentiment that the United States should play a role in forcing the president from power and in installing a democratic form of government.

"We want an election," said a man who identified himself only as Charles, 26. "The Americans will come, and we will have stability."

"He's a thief," shouted a 19-year-old man. (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

## U.S. Official Urges Japan to Aid Poorer NATO States, Join SDI

By Axel Krause  
Washington Post Service

DAVOS, Switzerland

A senior U.S. defense official called Tuesday on Japan to play a greater role in Western defense by financially aiding poorer NATO members and by actively participating in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

The official, Richard N. Perle, the assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, was speaking at a business symposium that has drawn 600 participants from 30 countries.

Perle also urged Israel and European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to play a greater role in the Strategic Defense Initiative, the U.S. program to develop a space-based defense against nuclear missiles.

In an interview earlier Tuesday, he said that a team of Japanese officials would visit Washington soon for talks about participating in the SDI program.

"They are interested, they have the technology, and the team is coming soon," Mr. Perle said. He declined to elaborate.

An American with close ties to the Reagan administration who is attending the symposium said that he was thinking of "making money about Turkey."

He said that funding to West European industry and research institutes that participate in SDI activities substantially exceed 1 percent of the overall U.S. budget for the space defense program, which

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



A California board rejected a new parole bid by Charles Manson, the mass murderer. Page 2

### INSIDE

African leaders are baffled by Reagan's embrace of Savimbi, who has caused for an end to the war in Angola. Page 2

Pope John Paul II said in India that dialogue should not prevent Catholics from seeking conversions. Page 2

President Reagan wants cuts in health care and increases in military spending. Page 3

Robert Holmes a Court offered \$1.3 billion for 20 percent of Broken Hill Pty. Page 11





## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Defense: Smaller Part Of A Much Bigger Pie

Dwight D. Eisenhower, in his farewell address Jan. 17, 1961, warned that "we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex."

The Washington Post that "despite its awesome dimension and extraordinary growth, the defense community today accounts for a smaller share of federal spending, national research and development and labor force than it did in 1961."

He cites these figures: Military spending took 9.7 percent of the gross national product — the total value of the country's output of goods and services — in 1961, but is projected to take 6.8 percent this year.

The Defense Department's budget as a proportion of the total federal budget has declined since 1961 from 14.3 percent, or 30.7 percent of the total, to 12.7 percent, or 29 percent, in the current fiscal year.

However, the sharp in domestic spending caused by President



George Bush

ident Ronald Reagan's State of the Union address. Caught by television crews in the past who were trying to film something other than his straight minutes of the president, Mr. Bush has been an unwitting cameo performer, yawning, slumping, snoring into space and looking otherwise preoccupied.

The U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration says the largest numbers of foreign visitors last year came from Canada, Mexico and Japan.

### Why the White House Prefers Dogs to Cats

Noting the publicity over dogs owned by American presidents, from Franklin Roosevelt's Fala to Richard Nixon's King Timoteo to Ronald Reagan's Rex, The New York Times asks: "What explains the presidential predilection for dogs rather than cats?"

"Is it that even the friendliest feline projects a certain hauteur when faced with a camera? That a cat's refusal to be leashed eliminates the possibility of charming president-walks-cat photographs? That a day in the life of a cat — 20-hour snooze, 10 minutes pushing a bottle cap across a room and one minute spitting up a hair ball — is hardly front-page stuff?"

"More likely, it's simply that a cat can be an unsavory companion. A cat's gaze, after all, is invariably critical. It seldom comes when called, won't extend its paw to be shaken or roll over and play dead. It is, in fact, the Opposition rolled into one small, furry body. Small wonder the White House has harbored so few."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HUGHES

### Short Takes

Despite a tradition that the airport shots at the close of the 1942 film "Casablanca" were taken at the Burbank, California airport, the Los Angeles Times reports that a truth is just a myth: Daily shooting reports disclose that the long shots were taken at nearby Van Nuys airport. Dialogue and anything else involving the actors was filmed on the Warner Bros. lot in Burbank.

Vice President George Bush got special coaching from his staff for the appointment, as president of the Senate, behind the speaker's stand during Pres-

## Reagan Wants Health Care Cuts, Military Increases

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's new budget proposes substantial cutbacks in projected spending on health programs for the elderly and the poor while seeking sustained increases in military spending, according to administration officials and budget documents.

Mr. Reagan is to submit the budget to Congress on Wednesday. He was expected to make a reference to the budget in his State of the Union address Tuesday night and to speak in general terms about the need for increasing spending

to comply with terms of the new budget-balancing law.

The documents indicate that Mr. Reagan will propose to reduce projected spending for Medicare and Medicaid, the medical aid programs for the elderly and the poor, by \$70 billion over the next five years.

The projections, made this week by the Office of Management and Budget, showed the amounts that would be spent if there were no changes in current programs and policy.

Under Mr. Reagan's budget for the fiscal year 1987, the Pentagon budget would rise to \$311.6 billion in 1987 and \$395.5 billion in 1991. It is estimated at \$278.4 billion in this fiscal year.

The total military budget, including most weapons programs of the Energy Department, would

rise from \$286.1 billion this year to \$320.3 billion in 1987 and \$405.9 billion in 1991.

On Capitol Hill, Representative Les Aspin, a Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said the new budget-balancing law was forcing his committee to consider deep cuts in the president's 1987 military budget. Mr. Aspin said he foresees an intense conflict between Mr. Reagan and Congress over military spending.

Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, said there was strong sentiment among Senate Republicans for agreement with the White House on the budget before considering any overhaul of the tax code, a top priority of Mr. Reagan's.

Mr. Dole also said revenue from any tax increase should be dedicated exclusively to deficit reduction, with none of it set aside to permit tax breaks for individuals or businesses, as some members of Congress have suggested.

He said it was essential for White House officials to enter negotiations on the budget as soon as possible. "If they just sit it out," he said, "they might find the House and the Senate sitting it out, too."

The comments by Mr. Aspin and Mr. Dole were part of a strategy to draw the White House into early bargaining to resolve conflicts over the deficit before lawmakers intensify their re-election campaigns. In past years, the White House has

usually avoided public bargaining, thus forcing the House and Senate to vote yes or no on the president's proposals.

Over all, the president's 1987 budget proposes \$994 billion in spending and \$850.4 billion in receipts for the fiscal year 1987, the 12 months that start this Oct. 1. The resulting deficit of \$143.6 billion is just under the \$144 billion ceiling set by the new budget-reduction law.

Budget documents prepared for the Department of Health and Human Services show that Mr. Reagan seeks to reduce Medicare spending by \$37.3 billion below the levels now projected for 1987 through 1991. Medicare provides health insurance for elderly and disabled people.

The ceiling would be \$23.6 billion in the fiscal year 1987, which is \$1.3 billion less than the administration's current estimate for that year. The limit would be allowed to rise each year to reflect inflation.

The administration also expects to collect large sums from the "sale of major physical assets."

Reagan expects to get \$12 billion in 1987 and \$24 billion in 1988 from the sale of oil fields in the Naval Petroleum Reserves. From the sale of regional power marketing agencies, such as the Bonneville Power Administration, revenue of \$13.9 billion in the fiscal years 1988 through 1991 is expected.

Total federal spending for food and nutrition assistance, \$18.7 billion in 1986, would decline to \$18.1 billion in 1987. It would then rise gradually to \$20.3 billion in 1991.

Over all, the budget of the Department of Health and Human Services would rise by 3.8 percent, to \$345.6 billion in 1987, from \$333.9 billion in 1986. This is the smallest percentage increase for the department in at least a decade.

Mr. Reagan is to meet in Washington next week with the foreign ministers of eight Latin American countries that are seeking to negotiate a Central American peace treaty.

Washington Post Service

### 31 Democrats Ask Reagan to Postpone Aid Request for Nicaraguan Rebels

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Thirty-one congressional Democrats who provided crucial votes favoring last year's humanitarian aid to Nicaraguan rebels have asked President Ronald Reagan to postpone his request for more aid until a final regional peace effort can be made.

At the same time, Representative David R. Obey, a Wisconsin Democrat who leads the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign affairs, warned Monday that the new U.S. balanced-budget legislation means that a 25-percent reduction in foreign aid programs, including aid to the rebels, will be "the best the administration stands to get out of my committee."

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Washington Post Service



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## Welcome to Germany.



## U.S. Weighs 3 Responses To Gorbachev on Arms

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering three widely varying approaches in its deliberations over how to respond to Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proposal on Jan. 15 calling for the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons.

The possible responses, offered respectively by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the State Department and the Defense Department, were considered at a meeting Monday of the National Security Council, administration officials said.

A White House official said the administration was "still in the process of working on it" and that no decision would be made before consulting the United States' European allies.

President Ronald Reagan is expected to respond formally to the Soviet leader's proposal in a letter. The specifics of the administration's stance may also be discussed in the Geneva arms control talks.

Administration officials said there was agreement on a "general framework" for responding to Mr. Gorbachev's offer. They said that within that framework Mr. Reagan would repeat his call for the eventual elimination of all nuclear weapons under certain conditions, such as an improved balance in conventional forces.

The administration's ultimate goals remain deep reductions in offensive arms and continued research on a space-based defensive system, they said.

Mr. Gorbachev had said that all nuclear weapons should be eliminated and that both superpowers should renounce development and deployment of anti-missile systems such as the space-based defense Mr. Reagan supports.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's office has suggested that there is no need to change the U.S. position in the talks, officials said. Weinberger sides with the Gorbachev proposal is a public relations effort of little substance.

In contrast, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency wants to respond positively to parts of Mr. Gorbachev's proposal dealing with medium-range weapons.

Mr. Gorbachev has suggested that the United States and the Soviet Union eliminate all of their missiles in Europe in the first part of his three-step plan. Britain and France would be allowed to keep their forces during this stage but would agree not to enlarge them. In response to that part of the proposal, American officials say,

the arms control agency approach calls for "picking up" the Soviet suggestion to eliminate the U.S. and Soviet missiles. But unlike the Soviet proposal, the arms control agency approach would also seek a 30-percent reduction in Soviet SS-20 missiles in the Asian part of the Soviet Union.

This would be a shift from the current American proposal to reduce missiles in Europe and achieve "proportionate" cuts on Soviet missiles in Asia. In addition, provisions for co-site verification inspections would be taken up with the Soviet Union.

The third possible U.S. response, offered by the State Department, takes a similar stand on cutting medium-range weapons.

But the State Department also suggests that the Reagan administration make moves in the area of strategic weapons and reassure the Soviet Union on U.S. intentions to honor the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty, officials said.

Specifically, the State Department favors amending the administration's proposal to ban all mobile missiles. Instead, it would seek a ban on multiple-warhead mobile missiles only.

That adjustment would allow both the United States and the Soviet Union to deploy versions of single-warhead nuclear missiles: the American Midgetman and the Soviet SS-25.

The proposal to ban mobile missiles, which was incorporated in the administration's arms control proposal before the November summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, has been criticized strongly by congressional supporters of the Midgetman program.

The State Department also has proposed that the United States take steps to shore up the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty. This could include a commitment to stick with the treaty for a specified period.

■ U.S. Challenged in Geneva  
The Soviet Union, at the opening of Tuesday of the 1986 session of the 40-nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva, challenged Washington to begin negotiations on banning all nuclear tests, United Press International reported.

The Soviet delegate, Viktor L. Ismetanin, said the United States should "confirm in deeds" its declared commitment to ridding the world of nuclear weapons. A ban on nuclear testing, he said, would be "one of the most effective measures of nuclear disarmament" and must be given priority at the conference.

Lufthansa





# Final Rally Brings Out Large Crowd For Aquino

By John Burgess  
Washington Post Staff Writer

**MANILA** — Elated supporters of Corason C. Aquino, the opposition presidential candidate, paraded central Manila on Tuesday with the largest crowds of her campaign since the last major rally before voting on Friday.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos, meanwhile, pulled out of a scheduled appearance with Mrs. Aquino on an American television program, which would have approximated a debate.

Mrs. Aquino rejected his call for a debate on Manila television, saying she would not get fair treatment because of government control of the format and interviewers.

Tuesday's rally was estimated by foreign reporters to involve 100,000 people or more. It began in early afternoon as cars, buses and motorcycles bearing Mrs. Aquino paraded through the city, with supporters around the city. Many of the supporters were yellow, the campaign's color.

Traffic came to a halt as yellow confetti rained down from high-rise buildings, horns boomed and fireworks exploded.

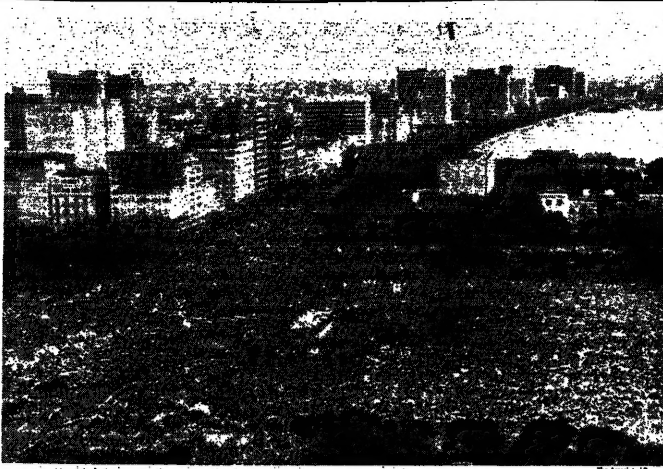
Tuesday night, Mrs. Aquino was cheered by thousands as she was driven through the city to the rally. She led the group in singing a Tagalog version of the Lord's Prayer. "I am sure we have won the election," she said.

"Marcos will not be able to stop this," she added. "It's our chance to write history."

The day began with reports in the Manila press that Mr. Marcos and Mrs. Aquino would appear together live from Manila on the Wednesday night edition of the ABC television network's "Nightline" program in the United States. That would be around noon Thursday, Manila time.

The two candidates had been unable to work out a formula for a debate on local television.

Mrs. Aquino's campaign television stations in the Philippines have given far more air time to Mr. Marcos's campaign than to her. She had insisted on a plan and format that would be under Mr. Marcos's control. He called the demands unreasonable.



Thousands of people crowded into a Manila park Tuesday for a rally for Corason C. Aquino.

## Aquino Is Cautious in Pledge to Reform Military

(Continued from Page 1)

The commission chairman, Victoriano Serrano, said the military would be ordered to stay in quarters to be available should trouble arise.

One of the commissioners disapproved, asserting that this could give rise to possible electoral abuse. The election code prohibits coercion and intimidation of voters. It also bans the carrying of

firearms by military personnel outside their compounds during the election period without official authorization.

Mr. Marcos and General Ver and Ramos say they are committed to free, orderly, honest and peaceful elections and have put safeguards in place.

President Marcos charged earlier

that if the opposition won, the Communists would probably end up running the government; and that this prospect could precipitate a military takeover.

But he said Saturday that the armed forces would support a legitimate, elected president.

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## Woman Given Artificial Heart Without U.S. Agency Approval

The Associated Press

**TUCSON, Arizona** — A 40-year-old woman given a scaled-down artificial heart without U.S. government approval was in critical condition but making progress Tuesday, while doctors in Pittsburgh said they feared infection in a man given a full-sized version of the metal-and-plastic pump.

Bernadette Chayres, a factory worker who had been dying of a flu-like infection, on Monday because the second woman to receive the Jarvik-70, which is smaller than the version that has been implanted in about a dozen male patients.

The heart, implanted during an operation that lasted four hours and 45 minutes, doubled the amount of oxygen in her "extremely sick heart," said Dr. Jack Copeland, head of the University Medical Center's transplant and artificial heart programs.

Dr. Copeland, who performed the implant, indicated that Ms. Chayres's kidneys, lungs and liver were functioning better and that she had no fever, according to Nina Trusoff, a hospital spokeswoman. The patient showed no signs of an active flu infection or of pneumonia, as had been feared, the spokeswoman said.

The decision to implant the Jarvik-70 was made Monday morning after Ms. Chayres began experiencing multiple organ failure, Dr. Copeland said.

The medical center received "implied approval" from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for use of the heart, manufactured by Symbion Inc. in Salt Lake City, he said.

In Washington, Mark Barnett, an official of the agency, said there was no plan to punish Symbion, although the company technically violated FDA standards by shipping the Jarvik-70 for temporary use before sufficient data had been provided on its performance. The agency ordered a recall of the scaled-down Jarviks last month.

At Pittsburgh's Presbyterian-University Hospital, surgeons were concerned about the possibility of

infection following the second major operation on the Pennsylvania man, who also was in critical condition.

The man, whose name was not released, was kept alive for 48 hours by a ventricular assist device attached to his failing heart before a Jarvik-70 was implanted in a five-hour operation that ended early Monday.

The 39-year-old patient opened his eyes and responded to verbal commands Monday, said Tom Chakraborty, a hospital spokesman.

## Mishaps Mark Maintenance

(Continued from Page 1)

kept did not result from the bucket incident.

Reports of problems with Lockheed's management came when the space agency is trying to determine what caused an apparent rupture of one of the Challenger's solid-fuel boosters, possibly allowing flames to ignite the nearby external fuel tank of the shuttle, which exploded.

The shuttle's solid-fuel boosters are the first part of any spacecraft designed to be reusable. Segments that are reused are sent by their maker, Morton Thiokol Inc., and by NASA, to be as good as new.

NASA has insisted that repairing the booster has not in anyway jeopardized the space missions.

A NASA investigation of the shuttle-processing accident last Nov. 8 concluded that Morton Thiokol workers at the accident site were inexperienced and unmotivated, and had been using faulty equipment.

Under a heading entitled "Test Team Lacked Discipline," the inquiry board said of employees: "The general attitude was one of 'I was doing something else at the time,' 'I only look at what I have responsibility for,' and 'That's not part of my job.'"

The inquiry board concluded: "The failure to follow the approved procedure was the principal cause of this incident." The board recommended that procedures be changed and that personnel be better trained.

The other incident that raised questions for NASA about the practices of Lockheed managers occurred last March 8 when the large bucket fell onto the shuttle's Discovery, damaging its payload door.

A NASA investigation of the accident, which delayed the shuttle program at least two weeks, found the cause to be safety violations by Lockheed.

## In Haiti, Anger Against Duvalier Replaces Fear

(Continued from Page 1)

year-old man who called himself Jean-Francois. "He's a thief, building himself up higher while the people get worse and worse off."

People seemed divided on what kind of government might replace Mr. Duvalier.

A military coup, maybe, suggested one.

"We need a true president, elected by the people, who will be able to talk to the United States government and get the U.S. to help us," said Ernest Pierre, 29.

The pro-American tones of these

protests was most evident in St. Marc on Saturday, when street demonstrators hoisted a huge American flag during a march from the center of town.

Haiti was allocated about \$32 million in U.S. aid, including humanitarian assistance, for the current fiscal year, but the State Department acted last week to cut back that amount, citing Mr. Duvalier's failure to make progress on human rights concerns.

"The U.S. aid will go into the pockets of the officials," said Jean-Francois, to a nodding chorus of

agreement from the crowd pressed around. "The officials take all the money for themselves, or it goes off to a bank in Switzerland. The poor don't get anything."

He added, "We only want our rights of men, like everyone wants."

A 69-year-old man in a straw hat said quietly, "We don't have enough to eat here."

Unconfirmed reports have put the death toll in the recent unrest as high as 150, although body counts from local hospitals and the morgue have not borne out paral-

ent and widespread rumors of such a toll.

Two American journalists this week were shown a news bulletin about 10 miles (16 kilometers) north of Port-au-Prince, just off Haiti's main coastal road. A foreigner in the capital, who directed reporters to the site, said the army and security forces dumped the bodies of their victims there.

Several local residents said the bodies were delivered by men in pick-up trucks.

More than 30 human skulls were scattered across the site.

## Oil Prices Fall as OPEC Session Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

output enough to drive prices back up. Algeria's news agency said this week the prices declined "taking the proportions of economic regression against oil-exporting countries."

But these countries, desperate

for oil revenue, lack the flexibility to make major cuts in their output, and therefore have little influence on the market.

OPEC's richer and more influential members, led by Saudi Arabia, insist that they will not reduce output until producers outside OPEC,

particularly Britain, agree to do so as well and grant OPEC its "fair share" of the market.

"I don't think OPEC could restrain production without the help of non-OPEC producers," a minister supporting the Saudi position said in an interview Tuesday.

Thus, a war of nerves has developed between the Saudis and Britain as both wait for the other to cut production.

Caught in between are OPEC's poorer and more populous member nations, such as Nigeria and Indonesia, which rely heavily on oil sales to pay huge foreign debts.

Some delegates to the meeting expressed anger over repeated suggestions by Saudi officials that oil prices will continue falling unless non-OPEC producers cooperate. The Saudi statements have added to anxiety among oil traders.

"Some people talk too much," muttered a senior OPEC delegate as he eased himself into a black limousine after Tuesday's meeting.

## U.S. Urges Japan to Participate in SDI

(Continued from Page 1)

is expected to total more than \$26 billion.

Aviation Week & Space Technology, a U.S. publication, has said that U.S. allies can count on a maximum of 1 percent of the budget in the form of contracts. European defense contractors have criticized that allocation as "minimal."

So far, Britain is the only government to have signed an agreement with Washington to participate in the research program.

Mr. Perle told the symposium that he was "surprised" that some governments thought "they were

doing us a favor" by accepting contracts.

Lothar Rith, the West German state secretary for security issues, said Tuesday that the West European share in contracts for industries and research institutes would be "rather small."

Noting that European nations were dissatisfied in their response to SDI, he called for better coordination of defense planning.

European defense requirements "cannot be defined exclusively by nuclear threats," he said, adding that those requirements include conventional and chemical weapons.

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## After 15,000 years, you can still feel their presence.

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Altamira is the most famous, with its bison, horses and deer. But nearby, in the vast caves of Puente Vieggo, you can see human handprints - of adults, and of little children. Across the millennia, they seem to reach out to you, in a way that is strangely moving.

Spain has produced another artist or two since those days.

The works of our great masters - Goya, El Greco, Miró, Picasso, and the rest - await you here, not only in our superb museums, but also tucked away in palaces. Many of these are open to you, like the Palacio Real in Madrid, where you can see what the Kings of Spain have collected.

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## Computers Noted Shuttle Errors

### Problems Weren't Shown on Consoles in Time for Action

By Thomas O'Toole  
and Boyce Rensberger

WASHINGTON — In the moments before the space shuttle Challenger exploded, Mission Control computers noted a series of problems, but these were not displayed on ground controllers' consoles in time for them to react, according to an authoritative source at Johnson Space Center in Houston.

By the time the information was processed and presented by the computer, the explosion had occurred, the source said Monday. It is also unclear what the controllers might have done had they known of the problems.

"I'm not sure I'd have told the crew anything," the source said. "Maybe it's better that they died the way they did, flying supersonic and outward-bound from Earth on their mission."

Six NASA astronauts and a civilian passenger were killed in Challenger's 24-second flight last week. Film released over the weekend by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration revealed that, about 15 seconds before the explosion, the starboard solid-rocket booster ruptured and was spewing white-hot flame onto the large external tank. Challenger

was destroyed by an explosion of the external tank's liquid hydrogen. When the booster rupture occurred, the booster's sensors detected about a 5-percent drop in internal pressure as expanding exhaust gases escaped through the rupture, said the source, who has had years of experience in the NASA Mission Control room and requested anonymity.

The source described the shuttle's final seconds this way: Decreasing pressure kept the solid rocket's fuel from burning at its maximum rate, and the booster lost about 100,000 of its 2.5 million pounds of thrust. To compensate, the booster's nozzle immediately and automatically swiveled to change the angle of thrust.

The three main liquid-fueled engines were suddenly starved of oxygen, a sure sign that the pipe carrying oxygen from the top of the external tank to the main engines had been penetrated by flame from the booster.

Although the source said all of this information was automatically transmitted to Mission Control, it is not clear whether controllers were aware of anything until this information generally takes three to five seconds to appear on controllers' computer screens and about the same amount of time to be comprehended.

## Rescue Called Impossible

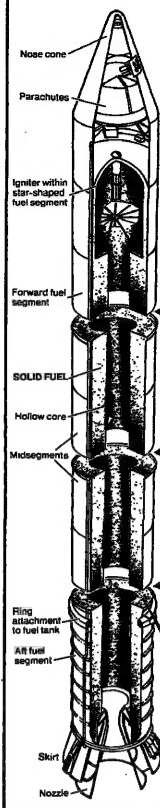
NASA officials insist that there was no chance of a rescue so early after liftoff, despite the assurance that Challenger's crew might have been saved if there had been warning, the Los Angeles Times reported Monday from Houston.

In the first 2 minutes and two seconds of flight, while the two giant booster rockets do the main work of propelling a shuttle into orbit, it is not possible to jettison the rockets and escape, the officials said.

In a television interview Sunday, the acting NASA administrator, William R. Graham, did not rule out the possibility that the crew members might have been able to attempt to free themselves from the rockets that propelled their spacecraft. But he noted the enormous difficulties involved.

Others at NASA said that there was no practical way to carry out such a maneuver. "No one trains for or plans for that contingency," said Brian Welch, a NASA spokesman at the Johnson Space Center. One ignited at the moment of liftoff, the two booster rockets cannot be turned off, he noted.

Until two and a half minutes after liftoff, overriding the shuttle's automatic controls would mean losing control of its flight path, said Brian D. Ferry, a NASA flight dynamics officer.



## Inside a Booster Rocket

Two reusable solid-fuel booster rockets, attached to the external tank, provide 80 percent of the thrust required to lift the shuttle off the pad. The remaining 20 percent comes from the orbiter's three main engines. The boosters are joined with one-inch steel pins placed two inches apart around the circumference of the rocket. The entire joint is then covered by a steel band.

## Ignition Sequence

About 4 seconds before liftoff, the solid-fuel boosters are ignited. When they reach 90 percent of power, a computer command ignites the solid boosters, which cannot be shut off.

The shuttle lifts off. It is extremely difficult to abort the mission successfully in the first two minutes of flight while the boosters are attached to the orbiter.

The burning of fuel begins at the top, where the grain is ignited. Each booster has a hollow core surrounded by the solid fuel segment. The pattern burns from the outside in, creating a hollow core in the first seconds of flight.

The fiery blast from this ignites the other three fuel cylinders, which burn simultaneously. When the fuel is exhausted, the boosters are jettisoned into the Atlantic Ocean, where they are recovered by the Navy, then reused up to 20 times.

Height: 149 feet  
Diameter: 12.5 feet  
Weight: 1.3 million pounds

Solid fuel components: Solid fuel grain, grain, powdered aluminum, iron oxide and a plastic binder.

Maximum temperature: 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit  
Maximum thrust: 3 million pounds (20 seconds after liftoff)

Rocket burnout: About 2 minutes after liftoff at an altitude of 27 miles

External tank tank: Boosters

Possible areas of rupture: Nozzle

WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE WITHOUT IT? WEEKEND BACK FRIDAY IN THE HIT

## Union Official Warns Bonn

### On Cuts in Strike Benefits

By Warren Greider

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — One of West Germany's most influential union leaders says government moves this week to restrict strike compensation could polarize union-government relations and damage Chancellor Helmut Kohl's prospects for re-election next January.

Fritz Steinkühler, deputy chairman of IG Metall, Europe's largest union with 2.5 million members, said in a recent interview that an "unintentional attempt to change strike laws will contribute to a number of workers abandoning their support for the current government."

He said, "Whether this would lead to a change in those in power is too early to speculate about," he added.

Mr. Steinkühler was a driving force behind a seven-week strike for a 35-hour workweek in the summer of 1984 — a campaign that Chancellor Kohl described as "the end."

The unionists in an open debate Wednesday on proposals by the Kohl government to amend strike compensation laws. The change would prevent government payment of unemployment benefits to workers indirectly laid off by strikes in other parts of the country.

In West Germany, strikes are called by region rather than throughout an entire industry, by targeting a few key suppliers in a single area, unions can cause local shutdowns in specific sectors.

The center-right Bonn coalition says the law must be changed to maintain the compensation fund's "neutrality." It has argued that the union cannot be allowed to create bottlenecks or closures in other parts of the country.

The unions have responded by calling for national protests against the proposed strike-law changes. More than 300,000 metalworkers went on brief warning strikes Tuesday, including 90,000 workers at Volkswagen.

For the opposition Social Democrats, who have had a long and traditionally close relationship to West German unions, the debate has provided new ammunition for their long-held stand that the Kohl government does not care sufficiently about unemployment and the rights of blue-collar workers.

For IG Metall and other unions, the debate provides an opportunity to take the offensive against the government. In recent years, Metall membership has declined markedly, suffered from financial uncertainties and accepted declines in real wages.

Mr. Steinkühler said Bonn's latest initiative on the strike law question "is a badly timed miscalculation" in a period of high unemployment.

When I read in the papers that the formulated goals of industry heads are identical with those in government," he said, "then I know even the most apolitical workers are going to know where the battle is being drawn."

Mr. Steinkühler, 48, who is entering to take full charge at IG Metall later this year when Hans Mayr steps down as chairman, said that the current union-government environment points to further battle.

This, he said, is not likely to come as the result of coming wage negotiations. He said he expects a compromise to be struck in April between the union's demand of a 6

to 7.5 percent real increase in wages and the industry's 4-percent proposal.

Inspired by his union's success in cutting the workweek to 35.5 hours in the engineering and metal sectors, Mr. Steinkühler urges pushing forward with the 35-hour workweek. He said that new strikes over working hours were virtually unavoidable.

He maintained that the shorter workweek has already generated more than 100,000 new jobs. However, industry has generally opted to automate and use overtime to meet increased demand rather than create more jobs.

"Any employee who is not a member of IG Metall," Steinkühler said, "knows that a 35-hour workweek is a demand that we will not abandon."

## Soviet Blames France

### For Expulsion of Envoys

By Warren Greider

International Herald Tribune

MOSCOW — The Soviet news agency Tass said Tuesday that France was fully to blame for the expulsions of eight diplomats from Paris and Moscow.

The French Ministry of External Relations announced Monday in Paris that four Soviet diplomats had been expelled from France following unspecified investigations into their activities.

Within hours, officials in Moscow said the Soviet Union had expelled four French envoys to the Soviet Embassy in Paris.

Officials provided no details about the identities or functions of the diplomats at the Soviet Embassy in Paris.

Agence France-Presse, citing reliable sources, said all were listed as military or commercial attaches. They were all known to be working for the intelligence arm of the Soviet Army, the news agency said.

The four Soviet diplomats were said to have left Paris by plane for Moscow over the weekend. They were ordered out after the arrest of a French former naval serviceman on charges of spying for the Soviet Union.

The Tass report of a Soviet Foreign Ministry protest to the French Embassy in Moscow on Saturday was the first mention by the state news agency of the expulsions.

Western diplomats said they did not expect the expulsion of four staff members on such a scale, most of them military, to have a serious

impact on efforts by both sides to improve relations.

Tass said the French Ministry had delivered a protest to the French Embassy on Saturday morning, "an unbecomingly action" by France in expelling the four personnel.

"Such actions by the French side do not correspond to the declarations about the aspiration to maintain and develop good relations with the U.S.S.R.," Tass said.

French personnel had been ordered out of the Soviet Embassy in Paris without further details.

The French Embassy identified the four Tuesday as Major Dominique Hillaire of the army and Lieutenant Jean-Pierre Guillaud of the navy, both assistant attaches, Maurice Lecaillon, a noncommissioned officer, and Ludovic Surres, Bernot, a junior member of the commercial section.

An embassy spokesman said the four had to leave the country by the weekend.

Diplomats said both Moscow and Paris would seek to play down this week's expulsions because of the prospect of better relations between the two countries.

France to Get Nuclear Carrier

PARIS — Defense Minister Paul Quilès said preliminary orders Tuesday for the construction of a new nuclear-powered fleet carrier, the 35,000-ton Richelieu, due to enter service in 1996 at a cost of 8 billion francs (\$1.093 billion).

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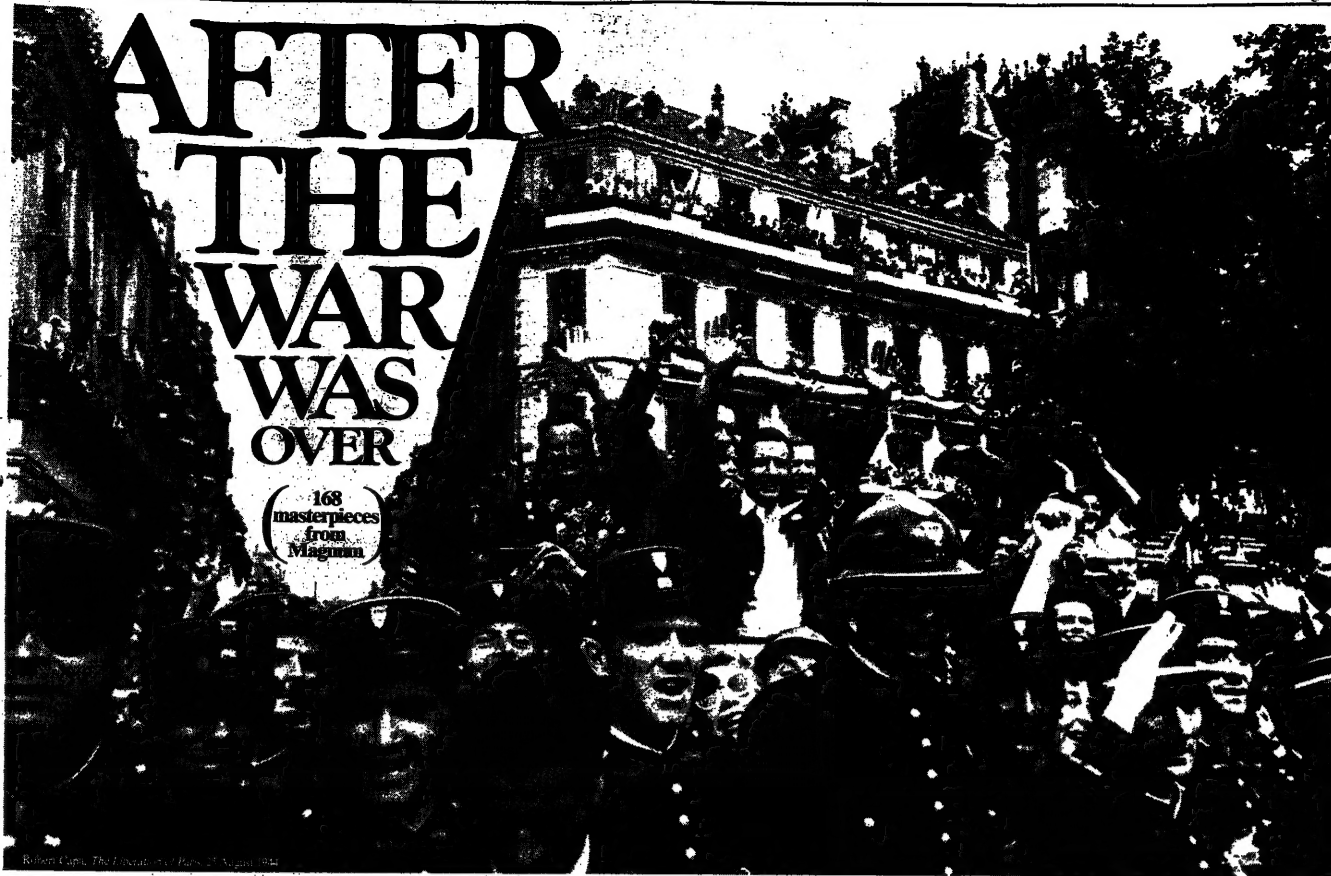
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# AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER

**168  
masterpieces  
from  
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Robert Capa, *The New Look*, Paris 1947

David Seymour, Arturo Toscanini, 1954

David Summers. Disturbed number 10145.



Werner Bischof. *In the ruins of Warsaw, 1947*



Henri Cartier-Bresson. *The Ascent Train. Waterloo Station. London. 1953.*

Erich Larring *Railroad workers* 195

Photographs by Werner Bischof, René Burri, Robert Capa, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Elliot Erwitt, Ernst Hass, Erich

Mary Blume, the International Herald Tribune's distinguished feature journalist, sets the postwar scene and interviews many of the photographers in her introduction. The I.H.T. is pleased to present this unique volume that captures a decisive epoch and commemorates the work of some of the 20th century's master photojournalists.

Here you'll find some of the most famous images and faces of our time. Once you open its pages, you will want to spend hours poring over this magnificently produced collection. Truly, this is a book to treasure for yourself, and a beautiful gift as well.

Lessing, Inge Morath, Marc Riboud, David Seymour, and other Magnum photographers

**Herald Tribune**

## AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER

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NAME IN BLOCK LETTERS

TABLE 1. (continued)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City and Code

Card No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
(necessary for credit card purchases)

### 5-2.8







NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	+1/4
GE	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00

NYSE Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00

AMEX Diaries				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00

NASDAQ Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00

NYSE Diaries				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00

Standard & Poor's Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00

AMEX Sales				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00

AMEX Stock Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00
1593.25	1600.00	1593.25	1593.25	+1.00

## Dow Hits 1,600, Then Retreats

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange fell back from record high Tuesday in the ninth heaviest volume day in its history. At one point, the Dow Jones industrial average rose above 1,600 before retreating.

After a day of volatile trading, the Dow finished with a modest loss of 1.04 points to 1,593.25.

Decline best advances 865-801. Volume was 175.7 million shares, up from 145.3 million on Monday.

Falling crude oil prices persisted as a market factor through the day, though participants shifted their emphasis from the beneficial aspects of the trend to its more worrisome effects.

Investors gave the disinflationary impact of lower oil prices part of the credit for pushing the market to new highs Monday and for an early boost Tuesday.

But the impact of cheaper crude on the ability of some oil-dependent nations to repay debts to U.S. banks gave the market a case of mid-afternoon jitters. Profit-taking eased, pushing the market back from its new highs.

Clearly the market has had a major advance," said Jack Conlon of E. F. Hutton. "Investors have decided to lock in profits for the first quarter."

Mr. Conlon and other analysts said the market faced the "distinct possibility" of a correction to 1,500 or 1,525 on the Dow.

The market is vulnerable to a correction that could bring it back to 1,500," said Harry Viles of Suto & Co. in San Francisco. "The market has come too far too fast, lots of profits have been made and people are starting to take them."

## Toronto Stocks Plunge

Reuters

TORONTO — The Toronto Stock Exchange declined, reflecting from the fall in world oil prices, sustained on Tuesday its biggest single-day loss since Sept. 25, 1981. Trading was active.

The composite index fell 60.75 to 2,782.15 on volume of 24.3 million shares. Total stock value declined by 4.6 billion Canadian dollars (\$3.18 billion). Losses led gains by more than three-to-one, with sharpest drops among oil, bank and gold shares.

"The whole thing is rather silly," said CIBC Bank, an analyst with Bargar & Ham Securities Ltd., calling the decline an emotional chain reaction to the slide in oil prices.

Exxon (ex-dividend) was the most active issue, falling 1 1/2 to 49 1/2.

AT&T followed, ending 1/4 to 21 1/4.

R.J. Reynolds (ex-dividend) was next, gaining 1/4 to close at 34.

Other oil issues also weakened as crude oil futures moved sharply lower on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Chevron was off 1 1/2 to 24, Tesco was down 1 1/4 to 26 1/2, Pennzoil lost 1 1/4 to 64 1/2, Mobil (ex-dividend) was off 1/4 to 28 1/2, Atlantic Richfield was down 1 1/2 to 51 and Solito lost 1/2 to 40 1/2.

The American Stock Exchange index lost 7.78 to 240.50. The price of an average share lost 15 cents. Decline best advances 361-246 among the 835 issues traded.

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For the six months, January 27, 1986 to July 27, 1986 the rate of interest has been fixed at 8 3/8 % P.A.

The interest due on July 28, 1986 against coupon or 10 will be SUS 211,70 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (182 divided by 360)

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## All-Star Week's Celebration of Talent and Pizzazz

erlands, 186  
 itzerland, 184  
 Switzerland, 176  
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 itzerland, 136  
 Austria, 129  
 eisi Germany, 125  
 of Germany, 118  
 Canada, 100  
 Czechoslovakia, 97  
 Austria, 82  
 West Germany, 81

## Nobody Seemed to Worry

policy that positively encouraged the delusion. When it announced it was ready to start carrying civilians aboard the shuttle, for no obvious

*New York Times Service*

## The Advantages of Fiction Over Fact

Although Seymour, a rangy 6-footer with the ruddy face of an outdoorsman, gave up his job as correspondent with Independent Television News, he is not yet finished with television. He has written dramatizations of three of his novels, "Harry's Game," "The Glory Boys" and "The Contract," and a fourth, "Archangel," is now being adapted for NBC.



"In fiction, it's the little guy who matters rather than some general or high public official. If you find yourself explaining the way the Pentagon works in a novel, it's Horneville."

stream that runs through his mind, he prefers to feed them. "No, I don't miss the allure of television reporting," he said. "I prefer the company of my fictional characters."

## Women Start Polar Trek

Forty paintings from the U.S. National Gallery in Washington went on display Monday in Leningrad's Hermitage museum in the first U.S.-Soviet art exchange in

and lyrics by Stephen Sondheim. It opens Aug. 13 and stars the man Gale called "the greatest clown in

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